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Hongkong, 1st April, 1889.

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Hongkong, 4th April, 1889.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1889.

THE "Memorial on Reforms" from the Provincial Judge of Kwang-tung to the Throne, reproduced in our columns the other day from the *Peking Gazette*, is one of the finest specimens of the true feelings entertained by Chinese officials generally towards foreigners we have come across for a long time past. The language used by the memorialist is plain and unvarnished:—"Having once lost their business in cottons, which is the staple article of their imports, foreigners will find business in China so unprofitable that they of their own accord will return to their homes." Sentences like this run through most of the documents issued by the Chinese mandarins whenever they have occasion to refer to the hated *Fan-kwai*. Mr. HENRY NORMAN, in his recent criticism of Chinese customs, was quite right in remarking that the Chinese accepted the foreigner only to learn from him the art of expelling him from the country. We see this truism plainly illustrated in the "Memorial" we have just alluded to. All the European arts and inventions, both pacific and warlike, are therein recommended to the Peking authorities; but, with a cynicism quite characteristic of the writer, the foreigners of whom these arts and inventions are to be borrowed, are promised no footing in China after the introduction and development of their skill and enterprise. That Chinese officialdom has from time immemorial been a hater of the foreigner is no reason why, in these advanced times, when the vast Empire has seen and closely tested the value of both commercial and political intercourse with European nations, China should still retain its barbaric spirit of exclusion in such an unmitigated form. National jealousy is prevalent everywhere; European as well as American nations are all as proud of their fenced-in territories as a householder is apt to boast of his *lauri et palati*. The feeling of independence which is predominant in the family circle, is the same which rules over that aggregate of families of the same race called a nation. Still, there is no such a thing as a wholesale hatred of the foreigner amongst the civilised nations of the world. Had the Chinese been the pioneers of a higher degree of civilisation than is prevalent in Europe and America it may be safely asserted that they could have peacefully settled down there and their business and other legitimate enterprises would have been protected and supported. But the split which practically excludes the foreigner and an era of practical reform from China is so deeply rooted that it is vain to hope for any great change during the present century. That this is a suicidal policy, the present condition of China, its imperfect and unjust system of administration, its inability to protect its people either at home or abroad or to hold its

own in the great game of war against any leading foreign power, and the vast and deplorable ignorance which prevails among its teeming millions, are ample proofs.

## TELEGRAMS.

## THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.

LONDON, March 26th.

In the Second Chamber the Premier declared that the Cabinet has decided that the King is incapable of administering the Government, and that the Council of State has been informed of this.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Gwalior* left Bombay for this port yesterday at 1 p.m.

THE population of Africa is estimated at eighteen to the square mile. In Europe there are eighty-eight to the same space.

THE meeting of the Legislative Council which was to be held to-day has been postponed until Friday, the 12th inst., at 4 p.m.

"WHAT I chiefly admire about Lord Hartington," says an American author in a recently-published book, "is his conspicuous you-be-d-m-n-edness."

THE British despatch vessel *Alacrity*, Captain Maconochie, arrived to-day from Swatow and the gunboat *Esper*, Lieut. Commander R. Y. Smith, arrived from Macao.

A REGULAR meeting of Zeland Lodge, No. 524, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zeland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

MESSRS. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Palamed*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon, and is due on the 10th inst.

THE rather shabby Chinaman who was caught by Sergeant Butlin trying to dispose of a crystal locket was to-day fined \$15, with the alternative of six weeks, for being in possession of stolen property.

WEATHER permitting the Cricket match Club v. Garrison will be continued at 11 a.m. to-morrow. By kind permission of Colonel Forbes-Robertson and officers of the A. & S. Highlanders their band will play during the afternoon.

"OUR hostess is noted for her *sang froid*," remarked McCorkle at the DeBullion dinner, trying to open a conversation with a Chicago girl who sat next him. "Yes," replied the fair maid, "and her roasts are no slouch either."

THE Manila *Diario* is informed that the Spanish cruiser *Aragon* will shortly return home, and will be substituted by the cruiser *Castilla*, a fine vessel which is at present engaged in escorting the new submarine torpedo boat *Perat*. On the latter completing her trials, the *Castilla* will proceed to the Philippine station.

MISS Amy Sherwin's Company gave another most successful performance of "The Daughter of the Regiment" at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last night to a large audience. We hold over a full report until our next issue. To-morrow night "Faust" is announced, when a number of popular local amateurs will appear.

YESTERDAY a large number of sailors and marines were paid off from the fleet, their period of service having expired. Liberty was also granted to a number of other seamen, and Wanchai was a scene of wild revelry for the next twelve hours. But the men really overstepped the license which is generally conceded to Jack ashore, upsetting rickshas, "taking charge" of the Seamen's Club, disturbing the performance at the Theatre, and winding up, in some cases, with forcibly invading the harems of their particular fair ones. A few were brought before the magistrate this morning, and fined, and all day long the police have been hunting up the host of seedy stinklers.

## AN ITEM FOR POKER FIENDS.

The New York *Sun* offers the following rules to contemporaneous poker fiends. They are, as will be seen, on good authority:

"Hands shall be strong in the days I Deal."

*Ezek. xii. 14.*

"Do not offer the Blind."—*Deut. xv. 21.*

"Knowest thou that thou art the Blind?"—*Rev. iii. 17.*

"The angel Raised Peter."—*Acts x. 13.*

"And now they were not able to Draw."—*John xxi. 6.*

"A man of understanding will Draw."—*Prov. xx. 5.*

"Thou shalt Call, and I will answer thee."—*Job xiv. 5.*

"When thy Hand is lifted up they shall not See."—*Isa. xvi. 11.*

"But I trust I shall shortly See thee."—*John iii. 14.*

"For this cause I Called you, to See you."—*Acts xviii. 20.*

"A King against whom there is no rising up."—*Prov. xiv. 31.*

"He had a Pair \* \* \* in his hand."—*Rev. vi. 2.*

"Behold, two Kings stood before him."—*2 Kings x. 4.*

"There be Three things which go well."—*Prov. xxi. 21.*

"He hath called those Three Kings."—*2 Kings iii. 10.*

"Who can make that Straight?"—*Ez. vii. 13.*

"Thou shalt come to thy grave in a Full."—*Job v. 26.*

"Lest I be Full and deny thee."—*Prov. xxx. 9.*

"Strive not with a man that is Full."—*Ezek. vi. 1.*

"Behold, he reached me a Full."—*Ez. xiv. 9.*

"And they Four had one likeness."—*Ezek. i. 10.*

"Four shall be kept till the end begins to approach."—*2 Ez. iii. 21.*

"Bring out those Five Kings."—*Job, x. 22.*

"Set up a Pot."—*Ezek. xiv. 3.*

"HERBERT is the only Bismarck who works decently," said the Chancellor the other day to Dr. Chrysander. "If I had worked as much in my younger days some good might have come of me, too, at last."

HERR Eugen Richter calculates, from recent military statistics, that Germany now has at her disposal a war army of 3,513,416 completely drilled men, not counting those belonging to the reserves and the Landsturm, who are not drilled in time of peace.

TALKING with him about his "Macbeth" in advance of its production, a friend said to Mr. Irving: "Surely, Macbeth should be a stalwart, broad-shouldered man?" "Yes," replied the great actor, "so I thought until, reading the text, I found the words, 'Throw physique to the dogs!'"

GROCER—Let me send up a sample package of a new cereal preparation—just out—very nice—easily cooked—recommended by physicians as a perfect blood and bone producer. Customer—Sort of a breakfast dish? Grocer—Yes, or it is nice for a dessert. Customer—What do you call it with? Grocer—Just what you please. The wrapper says that "children eat it with avidity."

THE steamer *Zafiro*, has, says the Manila *Diario*, been re-christened *Nuestra Señora de Loreto*, and will henceforward be employed on the sea of Luzon. Such is the craze after religious names among the ultramontane ignoramus of the neighbouring Archipelago, that even steamers are raised to the category of saints and of holy men and women of the Roman Catholic Church. Their next move should be to re-christen all the model newspapers that flourish in Manila, calling, for instance, the *Diario* "The Daily Word of God," the *Comercio*, "The Communion of Saints," the *Opinion*, "The Apostles' Creed," and the *Government Gazette* the "Monastical Order Book." Public opinion is so scandalously shackled in the Philippines, that the very existence of newspapers there is an anomaly.

HERE are a few hints as to colours that harmonize:—Red and violet and red and orange do not accord well. Orange and yellow accord incomparably better than red and orange. Green and blue produce an indifferent effect, but better when the colors are deep. Black never produces a bad effect when it is associated with two luminous colors. Blue, when placed by the side of orange, increases the latter's intensity, and vice-versa. When two colors accord badly together it is always advantageous to separate them by white. Red and blue accord passably, especially if the red inclines rather to a scarlet than a crimson. Green and violet, especially when light, form a combination preferable to green and blue. Orange and green do not accord well. Orange and violet accord passably, yet not so well as orange and green. While gray never produces exactly a bad effect in its association with two luminous colors, yet, in most cases, its assemblage is dull. Red and yellow accord pretty well, especially if the red be a purple red, rather than scarlet, and if the yellow rather greenish than orange. Yellow and green form an agreeable combination. The arrangement of yellow and blue is more agreeable than that of yellow and green, but is less lively.

A LONDON physician has recently been making a study of wrinkles. He says:—"It is customary to say that wrinkles come from worrying but the truth is that most of them come from laughing. This is rather paradoxical, I must admit, but I have only been convinced after the most careful investigation. To know how to laugh is just as important as to know when to do it. If you laugh with the sides of your face the skin will work loose in time, and wrinkles will form in exact accordance with what kind of laugh you have. The man who always wears a smirk will have a series of semi-circular wrinkles covering his cheeks. "When a gambler, who has been accustomed to suppress his feelings, laughs, a deep line forms on each side of his nose and runs to the upper corner of his mouth. In time this line extends to the chin and assumes the shape of a half moon. A cadaverous person with a warlike skin is very apt to have two broadly-marked wrinkles, one running up from the jaw and the other under the eye. These meet at right angles at the cheek bone; and look as though they formed a knot at the apex. The scholar's wrinkles form on his brow, while the scheming politician's come round his eye, where they look for all the world like the spokes of a wheel. Some of the people who bet on races have the most astonishing crop of wrinkles I ever saw, save on an elephant."

ACCORDING to Paris *Figaro*, which professes to speak from official statistics, there are at present in the department of the Seine alone five men and seven women who have passed their 120th birthday. Twelve such patriarchs among a population of only 3,000,000 souls is an average which could hardly be shown in any other part of the world since the Methuselahs died out in the land of Shinar, yet even this is not the best record which France can produce. The prize fossil of the country is a female wreck at Grenoble who can bring forward reasonable evidence to show that she was born 143 years ago, and though this lady has one foot in the grave she keeps the other on the earth's surface with remarkable persistency. In France the birth-rate has sunk of late years to an alarmingly low average, but if the new generation hesitates a lot about being born the old one is at least equally reticent about dying. The average age of the French population now living is over 32 years, being three years more than that of any other nation and eight years more than that of the average American who, with the exception, possibly, of the Australian, figures as the youngest average individual on earth. If present conditions are maintained a period must one day arrive when France will be almost exclusively a country of old men and old women, and then well, it is hard to say what will follow.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences the Prince of Monaco read a paper demonstrating the possibility of shipwrecked people, who have taken to the boats and are without provisions, being able to sustain life with what they could catch in a drag-net trailing overboard over night.

At a regular convocation of Jubilee Chapter, No. 273, held at the Masonic Hall, Canton, on the 1st inst., the following office bearers were duly installed for the ensuing by P. Z. L. Mallory of Victoria Chapter, Hongkong:—

T. E. Cocker ..... 1st. H.  
J. D. Christie ..... 2nd. H.  
L. A. Baworth ..... 3rd. H.  
B. F. Karanjia ..... Treasurer.  
D. Davies ..... Scribe E.  
M. Mackenzie ..... P.S.  
G. A. Meyer ..... 1st Assist. S.  
W. E. Kretschmar ..... 2nd "

"JOHNNY," said the minister to the lad who got ten cents for attending to the respiratory apparatus of the church organ, "it ain't proper that the worldly-minded should have all the advantage; is it?" "No, sir," said Johnny, vaguely. "It ain't right that the dance hall should have all the cheerful music, is it?" "No, sir." "Neither is it right that the theatre should have all the red fire and calcium lights, is it?" "No, sir." "That being settled, I propose to inaugurate a new era in the dissemination of the gospel. Now, Johnny, take this pan and put it down in the cellar. When I come to the passage toward the end of my sermon, describing the yawning gates of the bottomless pit and the blue flames leaping from the seething sulphur, you just touch a match to the contents of the pan. That yellow stuff is the genuine article of sulphur, and when the smell begins to work up through the floor it'll do more soul-saving than three weeks' revival meetings. Now, be careful, Johnny, for you've got a heap of moral responsibility on your shoulders."

A TRAGEDY in one act for the benefit of our bachelor readers, describing how he won and lost a bride all on account of his uncle's wealth:—

"Then this is your final answer, Miss Stubbles?"

"My final answer."

"Nothing can move you?"

"Nothing."

"Then my life will be a lonely one and my fate a harsh one for my uncle, with whom I lived, has just died and left me—"

"Just died?"

"Yes, and left me—"

"That fact somewhat alters the case, Henry. I cannot be too harsh to one who has sustained such recent bereavement. If I could believe that you are sincere—"

"Sincere? Oh, Miss Stubbles!"

"You have certainly made an impression on my heart. Give me time to think of it."

"How long?"

"After all, why think of it? Henry, I am yours."

"Oh, Genevieve!"

"Do not squeeze me so hard, Henry. Your poor uncle! Was he long ill?"

"Three days."

"It is too bad! You say he has left you—"

"Yes, he has left me."

"How much?"

"How much? I said he had left me. He had nothing else to leave. I am alone in the world now—Gracious, penniless, but with you by my side—Gracious, she's fainted!"

Blue fire; curtain.

THE following particulars of Emin Pacha are said to be absolutely accurate: His grandfather, Joseph Schnitzer, emigrated from Krespie, in Poland, to Oppeln, in Prussian Silesia, and there married the daughter of Herr Pappenhelm, a Jew, known for his learning and piety. Emin Pacha's father married Fraulein Pauline Schnitzer, the daughter of a Jewish banker, established at Neisse. Isaac, alias Edward Schnitzer, who is now Emin Pacha, went, at the age of three, with his parents to Neisse, where his father died in 1845. His mother afterward married a Christian, and herself embraced the Christian faith. It is not known for certain whether her son turned Christian also, or even whether, later on, he became a Mussulman; but it is considered likely, as he married a relative of the Pacha of Janina. He was regimental physician in the Equatorial Province under Gordon Pacha in 1870, and was intrusted with missions to the rulers of Uganda and Unyoro, which he discharged to Gordon's entire satisfaction, and was appointed by the latter to be Governor of Hatt el Estiva, in the Equatorial Province. In 1878 the rank of Bey was conferred upon him, and he was made Governor of Lado. He was there at the time of Gordon's death, but left in April, 1885. Shortly afterward he withdrew to Wadala. The last direct news received from him was in 1887.

OUR evening contemporary in alluding to Dr. Eitel's suggestion of increasing the facilities for female education among the Chinese residents of this colony, expresses an opinion that such a branch of education should be entrusted to the missionary fraternity, and that the only way to promote it would be to give additional support and subsidy to the missionaries. We think the Inspector of Schools' proposal can be efficiently carried out without any help from the gentlemen of the cloth. All the Government has to do is to collect a sufficient number of intelligent Chinese scholars, and train them as teachers of a Girls' school. Sufficient supervision and stringent rules might be adopted to prevent the shadow of immorality from invading the precincts of the institution, and as soon as a few advanced female pupils can be got together to form a nucleus of teachers, they might be efficiently trained to substitute the masters. If sufficient inducement were offered, we feel sure the Girls' school would soon be a success, and the light of education would soon shine in the bosom of the Chinese family and place the native woman on a far superior footing than that which she presently occupies. Missionary work may be very good for bringing the masses within the pale of a sectarian Church, or for fulfilling into a belief in the alleged word of God. But it has been proved that it is powerless to effect any substantial reforms in the native domestic, moral, and social status.

The saintly Government of the Philippines has "boycotted" the *Hongkong Telegraph*, refusing to deliver papers sent through the Post Office to subscribers in Manila and elsewhere. Hurrah!

MME. DE NOVIKOFF, the Czar's reputed agent in the management of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is a notable looking woman. The brilliant eyes are now, perhaps, the only part of her face which can be strictly called beautiful, but the extraordinary flexibility of her features, the play of thought and emotion which runs through them, give her a charm which no ingenu could claim. Her talk is as remarkable as her looks; she speaks English with idiomatic correctness, and with an accent which is only peculiar so far as it is delightful.

## A CHAT ABOUT PUNJONS.

The Directors of the Punjon Company don't appear to be greatly scared by the eminent Singapore investor lately in our midst, who threatened to quash them by removing the headquarters of the Company to the Straits Settlements if they did not once change their policy of masterly inactivity. There would, in fact, seem to be no intention on the part of the Board to apply any extra energy in practically working the concession on their own account for the benefit (or otherwise) of the shareholders. After the Chairman's statement at yesterday's meeting there cannot be the least doubt that the main hope of the Board rests on some London syndicate being induced to purchase a portion or portions of the Company's property. Mr. Becker, the manager—who, by the way, thought so little of the lately discovered treasure-trove that he had arranged only a very short time since to leave the Company's service and set up in business as a consulting mining engineer at Singapore—we were told, will proceed to London as soon as possible on a special mission to try and arrange with somebody or other to float a company to take over and work some of the gold mines and tin deposits that are said to exist in Pahang. Lucky Mr. Becker! We remember that Mr. Haughton, the Company's first manager, who knew a great deal more about the concession than the gentleman who at present enjoys the confidence of the Directors, also went home on a somewhat similar errand, but we don't remember that he achieved anything beyond wasting a good deal of the shareholders' money and trying to palm off on the Company a lot of machinery at prices not altogether in conformity with the trade lists of the period. And then clever Mr. Haughton disappeared as a leading light in Punjons. We sincerely wish Mr. Becker better luck; but outside the extraordinary wave of speculation in connection with mining industries in the Straits Settlements which has lately swept over the London market we can see no good reason for indulging in any particularly favorable anticipations.

If the reports of the numerous experts who at the instigation of the Directors have on various occasions visited and prospected the property are not pure humbug, it is absolute nonsense for the Chairman or anybody else to talk, as was the case at yesterday's meeting, about the country being unexplored and unexamined. Dr. Tenison-Woods, Mr. Haughton, Mr. Seafie, and several other presumed eminent geologists and mining authorities, claim to have carefully inspected the Pahang country, and their reports have been circulated by the Directors for the information of the shareholders. And Mr. Becker's explorations have certainly added nothing of any value to what had previously been published as the experiences of his predecessors. The Chairman was quite right in saying that their representative must have something tangible to show before attempting to open negotiations with London speculators, but he might also have indicated what the Company actually has to send that will commend the property to prudent men of business. There are, no doubt, a goodly number of rumors and plans in existence, the value of which, however, appears somewhat doubtful, and we assume that samples of the Punjon ore are available. We don't know what else Mr. Becker can take with him to London, and we are still further at sea as to how that gentleman's lengthy stay in Singapore can assist him in his proposed mission. It is no wonder that some of the shareholders have expressed impatience at the lengthy sojourn in Singapore of their manager for no apparent object affecting the welfare of the Company, especially at a time when his presence would seem to have been urgently required at the mines. If it is true, as Mr. Brodie said yesterday, that Mr. Becker could not go home to deal with "a mere country unexplored and unexamined," it would be interesting to know how a scientific exploration and geological examination of Pahang are to be accomplished by a gentleman stuck fast in Singapore. Of course we know there is another Richmond in the field, but that hardly alters the situation. All the idle talk and explanation in the world will not do away with the very palpable fact that a gigantic gamble has been going on, and that the very entertaining game has been, and is being played of every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost. The recent visit to Hongkong of a Singapore broker who assumed to control three-fourths of the Company's shares, was predicted to send the market quotation to over \$300 per share; this enterprising speculator actually offered a lakh of dollars for a ten miles square block of the concession—an offer which the Chairman said was undoubtedly *bona fide*; but instead of going up to over \$300, the price of the scrip has actually dropped within two or three weeks from \$85 to \$25. Can any sensible man doubt what all this manoeuvring indicates? We think not, especially as it is no secret that the directors and shareholders alike have been active operators both as "bulls" and "bears."

With reference to Mr. Becker taking home samples of the Punjon native article, it should not be forgotten that in 1835 a quantity of *selected* ore was shipped to London for practical treatment by Cassel's Patent Chlorination process, with an anything but satisfactory result—if we mistake not something like 24 dwts per ton. And further, it is just as well to remember that even in Mr. Becker's opinion—*vide* his private letter read at the half-yearly meeting of shareholders held in May last—"It is going to take clever metallurgists to treat Pahang gold successfully, and skillful mining to get it, because the deposits are large and irregular, and the metal is much combined with base sulphurates." In the face of this, Mr. Becker's opinion, that it ought nevertheless to pay handsomely, should be taken for what it is worth—and we think, and contend that past results have practically shown that it is worth nothing.

Mr. Brodie (the Chairman) told the shareholders nothing new when he said that the concession was 200 square miles of land, although he certainly opened a very wide field for discussion when he asked how many years it would take the Company to work that vast extent of territory. But as, in spite of a plethora of experts' reports, nobody appears to have a very definite idea of what the land actually is, and as the Company's views or intentions as to practical working are apparently unknown even to the

Directors themselves, the Chairman might just as reasonably have asked how long it will take to plant 200 square miles of heaven with vegetable marrow. The special purpose of yesterday's meeting was to raise an additional \$300,000, ostensibly in order to provide funds for continuing and increasing working operations at the mines. But actually this extra money would seem to have been raised to keep the Company afloat, to pave the way to one or more London syndicates "chipping in" to the modern *El Dorado*, and possibly with a view to further share market speculations. All this may be legitimate enough, and doubtless it is for the best under existing circumstances; still it is just as well that both shareholders and the public should not be misled as to the true state of affairs. "If the Punjon property," said the Chairman, "is the least like what we believe it to be, it will cut up many times indeed, and each lot be as important as we hope our own will be." No doubt; but if it turns out to be not as anticipated—and there is no reason to believe that it is, but rather the contrary—what then? It will still "cut up"—but will it be worth subjecting to this operation? And it will be observed that Mr. Brodie did not say that the Punjon mine was of any importance; he only hoped that it would be certain as to what may happen in the future, there is a remote possibility that some day the land in Pahang that has been bought by the mile may be sold by the foot; but when that day does come, lit ever should, the present directors and shareholders of The Punjon and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Company, Limited, will be enjoying themselves playing golden harps in the far beyond while another generation will be reaping the fruits of our enterprise.

## CLASSICS AND CLERICS.

The meek outsider is apt to find that the "damnable iteration" in New Zealand newspapers of the phrase "Our splendid system of education" makes him tired. Yet the Māori-landers are quarrelling about their "splendid system" of (secondary) education. The controversy thereon now proceeding at Wellington is only one phase of the battle raging throughout civilisation between progressivists and stagnationists. Dr. Newman, M.H.R., a medium-sized medico carrying more brains than brawn to the square inch, recently voiced the anti-rust party by demanding that the curriculum of Wellington College should be modernised. His contentions may be thus detailed:—"The useful generally must give precedence to the inutile; dead languages should be made subservient to living physical sciences; everything modern and practical should not, as now, be made subsidiary to two so-called languages that no race speaks and no one has spoken for centuries, save priests and monks who use Greek and Latin as beggars do argot to hide their meaning from the honest. Hereby so sensible, of course, sent the local representatives of the thought of the middle ages, the medicine and mystery men who fatten on the obsolete, whooping upon the war-path. Dr. Walters, Rector of St. Patrick's (R.C.) College, took the opportunity of his half-yearly prize distribution to wait the feeble, doddling, old man in praise of mental midwifery and in disparagement of the present, progress, and practical. "We," he said, with cautious upraising of the eye phylaxial, "I'll still pin our faith to the classics—the standard authors of Greece and Rome—as the basis of true education." In other words this astute cleric keeps his pupils groping in the graves of a buried past and rattling the dry bones of a depraved and rotten heathen mythology, nor suffers them to leave the ancient catacombs lest the fresh air of a progressive day should blow upon their faces—and awaken them.

"Instruction," he continued, "is not education, and a high standard of culture (he pronounced it "culchay") is only attained by a corresponding expenditure of brain-power, of patience, and of self-control." And to produce these Dr. Walters would sharpen not the edges but the backs of the intellects of the taught on the crumbling grindstones of fluted fable and decomposed lies; would teach self-control from the amours, combats, and brutalities of pagan gods and goddesses; patience from the throat-cuttings of ideal ancient "heroes" and real blackguards, and for unadulterated morality would send boys to the Metamorphoses of Ovid and the Golden Age of Apuleius.

By the gospel according to Walters the physical sciences require no brain-power, no self-control. The inventors of steam-engines, telegrams, telegraph, telephone, and similar aids and ends that make life tolerable and well-paid and well-fed rectors possible—having said or never grumbled in those classical cemeteries to the corpses in which Dr. Walters "pins" the cerements of his own dying educational faith—brought neither brains, patience, nor control to their tastes. Such virtues blossom only in the neophytes whose mental soil has been freely manured with the incestuous lasciviousness of imaginary Greek or Latin deities. Classical lore once acquired, mathematics, history, electricity, and the rest come to the hobnobbed of St. Patrick's by a mere effort of faith.

Quoting John Morley who had quoted "Rugby" Arnold—admire the conjunction, indeed Morley, Protestant Arnold, and Catholic Walters—the Rector said: "Rather than see the physical sciences assuming pre-eminence in the schools he would in all seriousness prefer that his sons (sic) should believe that the sun moved round the earth." Just so! And had it not been for physical science, that is exactly what we and our sons would believe. Classicalism certainly had nothing to do with the establishment in Christendom of the heliocentric theory. Right here Dr. Walters may be asked how long it is since his Church taught that the sun moved round the earth; how long since that Church tortured Galileo and tried Bruno for declaring that the sun does not move round the earth, and what man ever yet wrested from science a guardian for our common humanity and escaped the anathemas of Dr. Walters' Church and every other Church?

Of course this rector and cleric generally prefer dead classics to living sciences, but for the precise opposite of the reasons he gave. Ecclesiastics favour classical learning for the young because it calls for little real brain-power. In the true acceptance of the term, and demands the retention of neither the perceptive nor reasoning faculty, but simply memory in its most debased and mechanical form, and a dull, plodding application. Find a finished classicalist, and in the vast majority of cases you have one who, outside his speciality, is a fool in knowledge, of everything that constitutes the difference between the illiterate monk of the 16th century and the alert, practical, pushing, and progressive man of the 19th. Ecclesiastics oppose the physical sciences because their votaries must live, act, and think in the new and because from those sciences and the enquiry reasons, and thought their study engenders for the scientist, is something on which to fall—have proceeded, and still proceed, the cruellest blows that sorts of priestly pretensions. But these clerically-derived physical sciences have given up all of freedom, all of knowledge, and all of invention that we have. The Latin tongue has been used as an engine of enslavement and to conceal knowledge, and all the dead tongues taught in the schools have never made one blade of grass to grow or raised one pound of steam—and never will—*Bye-bye!*







## Commercial.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—158 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$110 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$81 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 290 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$130 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share, buyers.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$160 per share, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$357 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$83 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—53 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$223 per share, buyers.

China and Manly Steam Ship Company—140 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$190 per share, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—par, sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$78 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$187 per share, sellers.

Lynn Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$89 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$115 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$13 per share, buyers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—21 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$176 per share, nominal.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$28 per share, sellers.

Punjab and Sindh Dug Sanamant Mining Co.—\$26 per share, sales and sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—97 per cent. premium, sellers.

Tongkin Coal Mining Co.—310 per cent. premium, sellers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. premium, sellers.

The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$47 per share, sellers.

The Songei Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$41 per share, sellers.

Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, buyers.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—400 per cent. premium, nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—1 per cent. dis., sales and buyers.

The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$60 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$60 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$150 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$30 per share, buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$60 per share, sellers.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 111 1/2  
Bank Bills, on demand 111 1/2  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 111 1/2  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 111 1/2  
Credits at 4 months' sight 111 1/2  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 111 1/2

ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 111 1/2  
Bank Bills, on demand 111 1/2  
Credits at 4 months' sight 111 1/2  
On Demand 111 1/2

ON SIAM.—Bank, T. T. 111 1/2  
Private, 30 days' sight 111 1/2

## EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Abyssinia*, str., for Kobe.—254 bales Yarn, 1,895 Cotton Seed, and 773 packages Sundries. For Yokohama.—2,277 bags Sugar, and 189 packages Merchandise. For Vancouver.—200 bags Rice, 1 chest Opium, and 310 packages Merchandise. For Victoria.—5,074 bags Rice, 100 packages Tea, 1 box Silks, 12 chests Opium, and 2,117 packages Merchandise. For San Francisco.—50 bales Gunnies, 12 chests Opium, and 1,117 bags Rice, 3 bales Silks, 199 bales Gunnies, 1,410 packages Merchandise. For Montreal.—5 packages Merchandise. For Toronto.—100 packages Merchandise. For Boston.—260 packages Merchandise. For Port Townsend.—1,020 bags Rice, and 109 packages Merchandise. For Seattle.—2,171 bags Rice, and 977 packages Merchandise. For New York.—15 cases Raw Silk, and 343 packages Merchandise.

Per *Pactolus*, ship, from Hongkong for New York.—5,645 packages Fire Crackers, 4,554 bales Cassia, 50 bales Straw, 258 packages Soy, 240 bales Straw Braids, 200 cases Preserves, 191 cases Wine, 150 cases Gallinella, 130 packages Rattan, 73 cases Fans, 55 packages Tea (unknown), 30 cases Essential Oil, 20 cases Paper, 15 rolls Matting, 15 cases Joss Sticks, 6 bales Mats, and 281 packages Sundries. From Shanghai.—1,100 bales Straw Braids, 261 bales Hides, 110 cases Gallinella, 98 bales Wool, and 71 cases Nails.

## OPIMUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul.....\$530  
(Allowance, Tals. 68).

OLD MALWA, per picul.....\$550 to \$580  
(Allowance, Tals. 68).

NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest.....\$541  
NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest.....\$545  
NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest.....\$549  
NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest.....\$550  
NEW DENAR, (without choice) per chest.....\$530  
NEW DENAR, (bottom) per chest.....\$532  
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul.....\$550  
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul.....\$550  
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul.....\$475

## MAILS EXPECTED.

## THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. Co.'s steamer *City of New York*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 11th ultimo, left Yokohama for this port at 4 p.m., on the 5th instant, and is expected here on or about the 11th.

## THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Caledonia*, with the next French mail, left Singapore at 6 p.m., on the 4th instant, and is due here on the 11th.

## THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific S. S. Co.'s steamer *Batavia* left Vancouver for Japan, &c., on the 19th ultimo.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. D. R. steamer *Nobla*, from Hamburg, left Singapore at 11 a.m., on the 31st ultimo, and is due here on the 6th instant.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Pandora*, from Trieste, left Singapore on the 31st ultimo, and is expected here on or about the 6th instant.

The steamer *Mogul*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 3rd instant, and is expected on the 9th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Thibet*, left Bombay on the 22nd ultimo, at 2 p.m., and may be expected here on the 9th instant.

The 'Glen' line steamer *Glenishiel*, from London, left Singapore for this port on the 3rd instant, and is due here on the 10th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Palamid*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 4th instant and is due here on the 10th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Guatier*, left Bombay on the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., and is expected here on the 21st.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

ALWINE, German steamer, 400, Samuelsen, 4th April, Hoilow 2nd April, Rice.—Wieder & Co.

METAPEDIA, British steamer, 1,454, J. B. Purvis, 4th April, Kobe 28th March, Rice.—Mitsui Bishi Colliery Agency.

ALACRITY, British despatch-vessel, 1,400, Commander Macdonald, 5th April, Swatow 4th April.

ESPOIR, British gunboat, 2nd-class, 465 tons, 470 horse-power, 4 guns, Lieut. Commander R. V. Smith, 5th April, from Macao.

ANCONA, British steamer, 1,888, W. J. Webber, 5th April, Yokohama 28th April, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

PALINURUS, British steamer, 1,551, T. S. Jackson, 5th April, Singapore 20th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

HIGHFIELD, British steamer, 1,665, Wm. Simpson, 5th April, Kobe 29th March, Rice.—Russell & Co.

## CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

*Kumamoto Maru*, Japanese steamer, for Kutchinotsu.

*Clara*, German steamer, for Haiphong.

## DEPARTURES.

April 5, *Haikong*, British steamer, for Swatow.

April 5, *Victoria*, British str., for Nagasaki.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Alwina*, str., from Hoilow.—19 Chinese.

Per *Metapedia*, str., from Yokohama for Hongkong.—Messrs. D. M. Fleming, K. H. M. B. Atkinson, Thos. Taylor, 12 Chinese and 7 children, 1 Japanese, and 1 distressed seaman. From Kobe.—1 Japanese, and 1 distressed seaman. From Yokohama for London.—Mr. H. F. Mills, 1 Japanese, and 1 distressed seaman. From Yokohama for London.—Mr. and Mrs. Steele, 2 infants and 2 amahs, and Mr. W. H. Penjelly, for Colombo.—Mr. T. T. Dickinson.

Per *Palinurus*, str., from Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, 3 children, European nurse and amah, Messrs. Campbell, Scamster, Stack, and 103 Chinese.

## REPORTS.

The British despatch-vessel *Alacrity* reports that she left Swatow on the 4th instant. Had fresh breeze from east-north-east with hazy weather and moderate sea.

The British steamship *Metapedia* reports that she left Kobe on the 28th ultimo. Had light mist and south-east to east airs to Turnabout, thence to port had light north-east wind and thick fog to Breaker Point.

## Post Office.

## A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Kashgar*, to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Zafiro*, to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Askington*, to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Swatow.—Per *Pakistan*, to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Frigga*, on Monday, the 8th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Yangtze*, on Monday, the 8th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Blagnon*, on Tuesday, the 9th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Yokohama and San Francisco.—Per *Gaelic*, on Tuesday, the 9th instant, at 6.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Ancona*, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 10.30 A.M.

For Europe, &c., India, via Bombay.—Per *Ganges*, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 11.00 A.M.

For Europe, &c., &c.—Per *Prussia*, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

## STEAMERS.

ASHINGTON, German steamer, 809, Zindel, 3rd April, Saigon 30th March, Rice.—Siemens & Co.

BENLAWERS, British steamer, 1,513, A. Webster, 1st April, Saigon 28th March, Rice and General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

BISAGNO, Italian steamer, 1,409, Tognasso, 30th March, Singapore 23rd March, General.—Carlowitz & Co.

CLARA, German steamer, 674, Christensen, 2nd April, Haiphong 31st March, Rice.—Siemens & Co.

DEUTEROS, German steamer, 1,300, Iversen, 2nd April, Bangkok 24th March, Rice.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

FALKENBURG, German steamer, 989, Webber, 28th March, Saigon 23rd March, General.—Melchers & Co.

FAME, British steamer, 1,174, A. Stopa, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

FORMOSA, British steamer, 674, Hall, 4th April, Saigon 23rd April, General.—D. Laprak & Co.

GALIC, British steamer, 4,205, Wm. G. Pearce, 31st March, San Francisco 2nd March, Honolulu 10th, and Yokohama 25th, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

HAIPHONG, British steamer, 1,122, H. C. H. Harris, 31st March, Kobe 25th March, Coal and General.—D. Laprak & Co.

JAPAN, British steamer, 1,865, T. S. Gardner, 2nd April, Calcutta 16th March, Penang 24th, and Singapore 27th, Opium and General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.

KASHGAR, British steamer, 1,551, Gadd, 29th March, Saigon 25th March, Rice and General.—Geo. R. Petersen & Co.

KUMAMOTO MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,240, R. Paddy, 2nd April, Kutchinotsu 29th March, Coals.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

## HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

## Continued.

LAERTES, British steamer, 1,351, R. F. Scale, 4th April, Liverpool 15th Feb., and Singapore 29th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

LANCELOT, British steamer, 1,564, J. Daily, 3rd April, London 12th Feb., and Singapore 27th March, General.—Russell & Co.

MOYUNE, British steamer, 1,714, J. S. Hogg, 1st April, Saigon 28th March, Rice.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

PAKSHAN, British steamer, 835, E. F. Lovel, 3rd April, Bangkok 25th March, Rice and Wood.—Hop Hing.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopa, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

RECORDE, British steamer, 676, C. Madge, 3rd April, Hoilow 31st March.—E. E. Telegraph Co.

TETARTOS, German steamer, 2,500, J. Petersen, 4th April, Saigon 30th March, Rice and Paddy.—Ah Yon.

ZAFIRO, British steamer, 675, McCaslin, 4th April, Manila 1st April, General.—Russell & Co.

## SAILING VESSELS.

ADAM W. SPIES, American bark, 1,171, A. D. Field, 22nd Jan., Newcastle, N.S.W., 3rd Dec., Coals.—Russell & Co.

AVUGSTA, German bark, 473, Jensen, 2nd April, Gorontalo, Celeb, 5th March, Wood.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

BYLIGA, German bark, 333, P. Weiss, 20th March, Keelung 17th March, Coals.—Wieder & Co.

EMZ, British bark, 778, W. Summers, 23rd Jan., London 2nd October, General.—Melchers & Co.

ERLKEUNG, Chinese bark, 457, Optum Examination bulk, Stoncutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.

HATTIE E. TAPLEY, British bark, 907, J. McConnachy, 20th March, Sandakan 20th January, Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

LADY HARKWOOD, British bark, 381, Williams, 12th March, Rajang 7th February, Timber.—Chinese.

## RIVER STEAMERS.

Fathian, British steamer, 2,260, S. W. Goggin, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Hankow, British steamer, 2,235, Lloyd, Butterfield & Swire.

Ho-nam, British steamer, 1,377, G. B. Lefavour, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Klu-kiang, British steamer, 617, W. E. Clarke, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Kiangchow, British steamer, 159, McIver, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Pasig, Chinese steamer, 234, J. W. Stavers, Tok Kee (laid up for repairs).

Kiang-ping, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes, China Merchants S. N. Co.

Powan, British steamer, 1,809, J. P. Hoyland, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

White Cloud, British steamer, 527, W. J. Risby, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

## WHAMPOA.

FUYEW, Chinese steamer, 916, Graham, 2nd April, Shanghai 29th March, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

KUTSANG, British steamer, 1,465, W. Young, 2nd April, Wuhu 28th March, Grain.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YANGTZE, German steamer, 814, C. Tonningens, 3rd April, Shanghai 30th March, General.—Siemens & Co.

## HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alacrity, despatch-vessel, 1,400 tons, 3,180 h.p., 4 guns, Commander R. Blair Macdonald, Hongkong.

Cockchafer, gunboat, 2nd-class, 460 tons, 470 h.p., 4 guns, Lieut. Commander E. Maxwell, Canton.

Concorde, corvette, 2,380, Captain C. Oxley, Hongkong.

Constante, cruiser, 3rd-class, 2,380 tons, 2,590 h.p., 14 guns, Captain L. C. Keppel, Shanghai.

Cordelia, cruiser, 3rd-class, 2,380 tons, 2,420 h.p., 10 guns, Capt. H. H. Boys, Hongkong.

Eak, gunboat, 3rd-class, Coast Defence, 393 tons, 340 h.p., 3 guns, Gunner W. Weeks, Hongkong, in reserve.

Espoir, gunboat, 2nd-class, 465 tons, 470 h.p., 4 guns, Lieut. Commander R. V. Smith, Hongkong.

Firebrand, gunboat, 2nd-class, 455 tons, 460 horse-power, 4 guns, Lieut. Commander J. Denison, Wuhu.

Hyacinth, gunboat, 1,420, Captain W. A. Dyke, Acland, Hongkong.

Imperieuse, twin-screw cruiser, 5,400 tons, 10,000 horse-power, 10 guns, Captain Wm. H. May, Flag of Commander-in-Chief, on cruise.

Leander, cruiser, 2nd-class, 3,750 tons, 5,500 h.p., 10 guns, Captain M. J. Dunlop, Hongkong.

Linet, gun-vessel, 2nd-class, 756 tons, 1,050 h.p., 5 guns, Commander W. H. Marrack, Hongkong.

Merlin, gunboat, 2nd-class, 430 tons, 430 h.p., 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. G. H. Yonge, Hongkong.

Mutine, sloop, 1,150 tons, 1,120 h.p., 10 guns, Commander J. H. Martin, Cheloo.

Myrmidon, surveying-ship, Hon. Foley C. P. Vereker, Hongkong.

Orion, twin-screw battleship, 2nd-class, 10,000 tons, 4,000 horse-power, 4 guns, Captain H. J. Carr, Singapore.

Orontes, transport, 5,920, Captain Alex. G. McKennie, Hongkong.

Porpoise, gunboat, 1st-class, 1,750 tons, 3,000 horse-power, Commander R. W. White, Hongkong.

Rambler, surveying-vessel, 850 tons, 600 h.p., 3 guns, Commander W. A. Moore, Shanghai.

Rattler, gunboat, 1st-class, 650 tons, 1,200 h.p., 6 guns, Lieutenant-Commander W. H. M. Dugall, Amoy.

Satellite, cruiser, 3rd-class, 1,420 tons, 1,400 h.p., 8 guns, Captain T. P. W. Nesham, Kobe.

Swift, gun-vessel, 2nd-class, 750 tons, 1,010 h.p., 5 guns, Commander R. Bingham, Hongkong.

Twinn, gunboat, Coast Defence, 3rd-class, 309 tons, 310 h.p., 3 guns, Hoarwain J. M. Shaw, Hongkong, in reserve.

Victor Emmanuel, receiving ship, 5,157 tons, 20 guns, Commodore Maxwell, Hongkong.

Wiven, Coast Defence ship (armoured), 2,700 tons, 1,450 h.p., 4 guns, Gunner D. W. Hawkins, Hongkong, in reserve.

Wanderer, sloop, 925 tons, 750 h.p., 4 guns, Commander G. A. Gifford, Singapore.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Pandora	Trieste	April 6th	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.
Niobe	Hamburg	April 6th	Siemens & Co.
Thibet	Bombay	April 10th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Glenishiel	London	April 10th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Mogul	Liverpool	April 10th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Palamed	Liverpool	April 10th	Butterfield & Swire.
City of New York	San Francisco	April 10th	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Caledonia	San Francisco	April 10th	Messageries Maritimes.
Elaviva	Vancouver	April 10th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Gwalior	Bombay	April 21st	P. & O. S. N. Co.

## STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Ganges	P. & O. S. N. Co.	April 10th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Hector	Butterfield & Swire.	April 10th.
London, via Suez Canal	Bellerophon	Butterfield & Swire.	April 11th.
London and Hamburg	Flintshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About April 7th.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Saghalien	Messageries Maritimes.	April 17th, at noon.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Preussen	Melchers & Co.	April 14th, at 10 a.m.
Genoa, via Bombay, &c.	Bisagno	Carlowitz & Co.	About April 9, noon.
Venice, via Singapore, &c.	Pandora	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.	April 11th, at noon.
Havre, Hamburg, &c.	Frigga	Siemens & Co.	April 8th, at 4 p.m.
San Francisco, via Y'hama	City of New York	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	April 16th, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via Y'hama	Gaelic	O. & O. S. S. Co.	April 9th, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via K&C	Batavia	Adamson, Bell & Co.	May 2nd, at noon.
Sydney and Melbourne	Algha	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	About April 7th.
Straits and Bombay	Kashgar	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Tomorrow, at noon.
Calcutta, via Straits	Japan	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Apr 10th, at noon.
Yokohama, via N'saki, &c.	Ancona	P. & O. S. N. Co.	April 13th, at noon.
Yokohama and Kobe	Palinurus	Butterfield & Swire.	April 8th.
Tientsin	Sungkiang	Butterfield & Swire.	About April 15th.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Mogul	Adamson, Bell & Co.	April 10th.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Laertes	Butterfield & Swire.	Tomorrow, daylight.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Palamed	Butterfield & Swire.	April 12th.
Shanghai	Yangtze	Siemens & Co.	April 8th, at 2 p.m.
Saigon	Tetartos	Ah Yon & Co.	April 8th, at 4 p.m.
Manila, via Amoy	Zafiro	Russell & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Haiphong	Clara	A. R. Marty.	To-morrow, daylight.
Takao	Haiphong	Douglas Laprak & Co.	To-morrow, daylight.
Swatow	Pakshan	Hop Hing Hong	April 7th, daylight.

## Intimations.

## INTIMATION.

**J. Blackhead & Co.,**  
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,

AND  
PROVISION MERCHANTS.  
NAVY CONTRACTORS.

AND  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS

No. 11, Praya Central.  
(Opposite Padder's Wharf).

## SOLE AGENTS

for  
**RAHTJEN'S**  
**GENUINE**  
**COMPOSITION**

FOR  
THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS  
CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS  
PRESERVATIVE AGAINST  
ROT, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.

CHR. MOTZ & CO., BORDEAUX, CLARETS.  
IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,  
LA GRANDE MARQUE.

FLENSBURG STOCKBEER,  
ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS  
AND EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S  
STORES AND REQUISITES  
ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT  
**REASONABLE PRICES.**  
ALL KINDS OF  
**COALS**

SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1889. [82]

**G. FALCONER & CO.,**  
WATCHES AND CHRONOMETER MANU-  
FACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
CHARTS AND BOOKS.  
No. 28, Queen's Road Central. 604

**A. G. GORDON & CO.**  
ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS,  
GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT  
CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COM-  
MISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON  
AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS:  
BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.  
OFFICE:  
CORNER OF PRAYER STREET AND PRAYA.

**STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1888. [12]

**CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,**  
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-  
MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-  
SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.  
CHARTS AND BOOKS.  
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches;  
awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition;  
and for Voigtlander and Sohn's  
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,  
MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES.  
No. 8, Queen's Road Central. 607

**NOTICE.**  
JEVE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and Large Orders.  
SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board London, says:  
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."  
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,  
Bank Buildings,  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1888. [18]

## Intimations.

THE BARCELONA TRANS-ATLANTIC  
COMPANY SERVICE.

LINE OF THE ANTILLES, NEW YORK  
AND VERA CRUZ.—Connecting at  
American Atlantic Ports, and at Ports North and  
South of the Pacific.

Three monthly departures, on the 10th and  
10th from Cadiz, and on the 20th from Santander.  
Return trip leaves Habana the 5th, 15th, and  
25th of every month.

LINE OF COLON.—Connecting with Pacific  
Ports, North and South of Panama, with exten-  
sion to Mexico and transshipment at Habana. A  
steamer leaves Vigo on the 30th of every month,  
via Puerto Rico, Habana and Santiago de Cuba.

LINE OF THE PHILIPPINES.—Extension  
to Iloilo and Cebu, connecting with the Persian  
Gulf, Eastern Coast of Africa, India, China,  
Cochin-China and Japan.

Thirteen annual trips, leaving Barcelona  
every fourth Wednesday, commencing on the  
1st